THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

No. 97.

TUESDAY, *March* 3, 1747.

To the Publisher of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SIR,

Oblige us by inserting the following Poem in your GAZETTE; it will appear to be one of the most finish'd Pieces of Panegyric now extant. *Your humble Servants,* P. Q. R. Sc. apdc T. U.

An humble ADDRESS *to that most venerable and antient Punk, the* Whore of BABYLON.

Translated from a *French* Original, by a zealous Protestant.

OLD, toothless, pox'd, mischievous Hag of Night,
Old graceless *Witch*, who liv'st in *Virtue's* Spite;
Old treacherous *Beldam*, Burden to the Earth,
Plots, Broils, and Wars from thee derive their Birth (*a*).

Old arrant Bawd, by whose destructive Trade
The Lewd are fold (*b*), the Modest are betray'd (*c*);
Honour thou never knew'st, thou living Tomb,
Discord and Murder issue from thy Womb (*d*).
Thy Charity does like the Devil's prove,
And damns the Wretches who thy Lewdness love (*e*).
Thy livid Blood with pestilent Rage is swell'd;
Thy Breast with Gall, thy Head with Mischief fill'd:
Thou ne'er of any but thyself speak'st well,
And for Detraction ev'n surpassest Hell.
Whoever will not by thy Tricks be damn'd,
With curs'd Assurance, thou pronounceſt damn'd (*f*):
If so, be that my Fate, I'd rather be
Damn'd with the Devil, than be damn'd with thee.
Perhaps kind Heav'n might pity him at last;
But thou all Pity and all Grace art past.
Old Brimstone Bawd, with Brandy flaming red (*g*),
Thou mak'st a curs'd rank Brothel of thy Bed (*h*).
Propitious to all Malice and ill Luck,
Then last a Teat to give the Devil suck (*i*).
Dama'd *Witch*, thou doest in Magic far excell
Medea, and the blackest Fiends of Hell.

Thy *Gorgon Locks*, the soft relenting Heart,
Can soon to flinty Cruelty convert.
Bloated and swell'd with rank bigoted Rage,
With Murder thou hast stain'd each bleeding Age (*k*).
Thou *Scarlet Whore*, with Vice delighted still,
With Virtue griev'd, thy Eyes black Rheums distill.
Thy only Sighs are vented at thy Bum,
Outstink a *Carrion*, and outroar a *Drum* (*l*).

OLD *monstrous Hag*, of matchleſt dreadful Kind,
Thou the three *Furies* in one Body join'd.
Satan, outdone by thee, does envious grow,
And longs to burn thee in Revenge below.
Dissembling *Witch*, whose Tongue still muttering dares
Mock frowning *Heav'n*, with thy unhallow'd Prayers (*m*).
Thou bold bad *Sprite*, with Satan's borrow'd Force,
Pretend'ſt to turn a River's rapid Course;
With Spells to Paleness fright the *sub'ring Moon*,
And darken quite the *shining Sun* at Noon (*n*).
BASE *murd'ring Sorceress*, with relentleſs Heart,
On Innocence thou triest thy cursed Art.
Pity thou slight'st, by Pity thou'rt abhorr'd,
And more deserv'st a Faggot than a Card (*o*).
Virtue thou hast condemn'd to cruel Flames,
Fires, *Tortures*, *Racks*, are thy beloved Games (*p*).
Thy cruel Heart with Rancour has it's Load,
Natural to thee, as Poison to a *Toad*.

THOU worst of Mischiefs, Guide to endleſs Death,
Who scatter'st Plagues with thy contagious Breath,
Canst thou expect unpunish'd to remain,
And for each Crime to 'scape a double Pain?
Millions against thee will in Judgment rise,
And pour for Vengeance their repeated Cries (*q*).
Those whom thy Arts to lawleſs Flames decoy'd,
Shall be below to burn thy Soul employ'd (*r*).
But thou'rt the worst of Hells, for impious Deeds;
T'other perhaps in Punishments exceeds.
Prepare! prepare for it's vindictive Pains,
There to be drag'd in everlasting Chains!
Tremble, and loudly to the Mountains call,
That they may rush, and hide thee with their Fall.
For still thy latter Sins thy first excell,
And living on, thou'st grow too bad for *Hell*.

DAMN'D *Harridan*, with reeking Lust more drunk,
Than *Messalina*, that great *Imperial Punk*.
Ne'er tir'd or sated, thou out-doest her more,
Than she out-did the utmost Stint of *Whore*.

(*a*) Aluding to their holy Orders of Knighthood, as that of *Malta*, originally of *Jerusalem*, solemnly sworn at their Installation, to be at perpetual War with the Infidels, 'til they extirpate them Root and Branch.—The famous *Crusades*.—Of their *Plots*, see the *English* History, in the Reigns of *Elizabeth* and *James* I.

(*b*) In the public licens'd Stews at *Rome*.

(*c*) Youth of both Sexes artfully decoy'd into Monasteries and Nunneries, to perpetrate Wickedness under a Cloak of Devotion.

(*d*) The many cruel Persecutions and bloody Wars, so destructive to Mankind, under Pretence of pious Zeal to promote the Christian Faith.

(*e*) Many palpable Crimes are accounted necessary Virtues by the *Roman* Doctrine, such as breaking an Oath, Perjury, Murder, &c. for the Advantage of the Church, and the Extirpation of Heresy.

(*f*) This holy Church damns all Heretics indiscriminately, that is, all Christians dissenting from her.

(*g*) The red Hats and Habit of the Cardinals.

(*h*) Licensed Stews and Bawdy-Houses at *Rome*, which pay a Part of the Pope's Revenues.

(*i*) Their Sentence of Excommunication, or pretended Power of making over Souls to the Devil.

(*k*) The many Schisms and Persecutions of the Church, in different Centuries.

(*l*) The Pope's Anathemas, Excommunications, and threatening Bulls.

(*m*) Adoration of Saints, Images, Relicts, and the Foppery of the Mass Service.

(*n*) Their pretended Miracles, exorcising Farces, and foul Tricks with Holy Water.

(*o*) Alluding to the Cordeliers, an Order of Monks, who for a Girdle wear a Hempen Rope.

(*p*) That mild and merciful Tribunal the holy Court of Inquisition.

(*q*) *John Huss*, and many other well-meaning Men, perfidiously murdered for their Opinions.

(*r*) Monks, Friars, and Nuns, constrained to live in Celibacy, by the Church Policy.

The

Thy (foul) Carcase (which kind Heaven confound)
With noisome Steams offends us all around.
Old *drunken Piss-pot*, Sink of Filth and Sin!
Plaister without, and Rottenness within!
Curs'd *Lump of Lies*, thou *universal Sore*!
Thou *putrid Produst* of the *common Shore*!
Thou loweſt, laſt Degree of Infamy!
Thou very higheſt Top of Villainy!
Repent! or ſhort I'll double every Curſe!
But no! thou canſt not mend, nor e'er be worſe!

From the Whitehall Evening Poſt, *November* 1.

As the following Letter, dated October 18, and written from on board the Bolton Galley, *in* Quiberon *Bay, by one who was an Eye-witneſs of all that paſſed, gives the moſt particular and intelligible Account of the late Expedition on the Coaſt of* Britany, *that has yet been publiſhed, we thought it would not be unacceptable to our Readers.*

SIR,

THE firſt opportunity that could offer, I have made uſe of to ſend you the particulars of our expedition. On Saturday, September 20, the troops landed at Quimperley bay. A party of French horſe, to the number of 4 or 500, endeavoured to oppoſe their landing; but the General ordered that the boats ſhould make a feint to land in ſight of the enemy, but on a ſudden to row away to another part, which they did, and had their men landed and drawn up, before the French horſe could come down upon them. Our men drawing up ſo expeditiouſly, the French ran away; but they having two guns mount-d on the ſide of the bay, with a deſign to play upon the boats, a party of ſoldiers was ordered to take poſſeſſion of that piece of ground, together with the cannon; which they accordingly did. The pieces were braſs, between ſix and nine pounders. This day we got our braſs cannon aſhore of three pounders, with ammunition and ſtores, and formed the artillery park on a riſing ground, to have the command of the country. The artillery was left under the command of their officers, joined with a body of marines.

Sunday, September 21, the army marched in two columns towards Plymieur; the Highlanders and Royal to the Right; Frampton's, Richbell's, Harriſon's, and Bragg's to the Left. In marching towards the town they had a ſkirmiſh, but with a trifling loſs. Upon being ſummoned, the town agreed to ſurrender, and ſuffered the troops to come to the entrance thereof, but then fired upon them. The General, for ſuch uſage, ſuffered the town to be plunder'd for five hours, and ſuch uſe was made of that time, that no valuable commodity was left therein. The churches they ſtripped of their ornaments, images and plate; their golden gods were loſt, even the bells were thrown down from the ſteeples, and many granaries deſtroyed.

On Monday the army marched in one column from Plymieur to a hill, about a mile and half diſtant from Port L'Orient. It was on this hill the deputy governor for the king, the deputy governor for the India company, and a brigadier, came with a flag of truce, and offer'd to ſurrender the town, on condition that the inhabitants ſhould be unmoleſted, no houſes plundered, their magazines to be ſecured to them, and to pay for whatever we had. The General made anſwer, that he ſhould enter the town on no other terms, than as the French king did Ghent and Bruges. He gave them three hours to ſend an anſwer, which they did, with a determinate reſolution, not to ſurrender the town on any ſuch terms. On this ground the army continued 'til Wedneſday, when they marched down towards the town, the French firing at them very briſkly. That day the men were employ'd in making faſcines for a Battery, which they compleated by night; the general in the mean time ſending out parties to reconnoitre the enemy. Upon our firſt approach towards the town, we heard two guns fire, which we took to be ſignal guns; for in an inſtant we perceived a large body of French iſſue out on the ſide of the town, near Port Louis, to the number of about 2000 men; which we imagined had a deſign to cut off the communication between the army and artillery. The General having notice, ordered two battalions to march to ſecure a paſs, and prevent the enemy's deſign.

This day there were ſome ſkirmiſhes, but with little loſs. At night the engineers were employed in making a battery, and compleated it by Thurſday morning; when the 12 pounders and mortar, with ammunition and ſtores, joined the army. This day the battery opened, firſt by throwing two ſhells to find the diſtance, then playing away with the four 12 pounders; in the afternoon, threw ſeveral ſhells and carkaſſes into the town; the enemy continuing to fire upon us from four batteries which were of 12 and 24 pounders, beſides ſome guns from ſhipping, which they brought to flank us; they fired a great many double headed and grape ſhot, and old ruſty nails, &c. at us. On Friday we began to fire red hot ſhot from the twelve pounders, and threw them into the town very faſt, the mortar continuing to play. This day the French ſallied out upon us ſeveral times; once particularly, a party dreſs'd like Highlanders (for whom we took them), with a deſign to take the battery. We let them come ſo near as to receive the firſt fire from them, but then finding our miſtake, we welcomed them with a parcel of grape ſhot, which drove them back with great precipitation. By our continual firing this day, and the day before, we ſet the town on fire in ſeveral places; but the inhabitants were very expeditious in putting it out. In the whole action, tho' the French cannon was very well ſerved, we loſt but one artillery man, and not above three wounded; the loſs of the army, not above 60 kill'd, and 40 wounded; Major Bagnall had his legs ſhot off; alſo ſome other officers wounded, whom I know not. Nothing hurt us ſo much as ſome deſerters that left us, and gave the enemy an account of our ſtrength. The houſes in France are of ſtone, of a prodigious thickneſs, not eaſily fired. On Friday evening we gave over firing, and every thing was carried on in the moſt ſecret manner for the retreat: We took advantage of the night, marched off ſuddenly and unperceived. The roads being bad, and for want of men, we were obliged to leave the four pieces of cannon, the 10 inch mortar, with ammunition and ſtores, behind us. The men marched knee deep, never encamp'd, but lay under arms every night, going through ſuch exceſſive fatigues of cold and long marches, that numbers fell ſick; ſome marines and ſailors were left behind and were taken priſoners. Providence favoured both our landing and retreat; for we lay in a bay quite open to the ſouth weſt wind, which is the worſt wind that can blow in the bay of Biſcay; no ſooner had the troops got on board, but there ſprung up a ſtrong gale at ſouth weſt, which if we had continued aſhore ſome few hours longer, not a man of us but would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The artillery was left under the command of a lieutenant with a party of 26 men joined to 100 marines. By order of the General they intrenched themſelves, being apprehenſive of the French coming upon them. Here we had a large ſtock of cattle and horſes; many a bullock was ſold for a bottle of brandy, and many a horſe for a dram. This was the rendezvous and landing place for the ſailors, who were ſent aſhore in large bodies to aſſiſt in drawing the cannon; we were here left ſo bare of men, that we had not parties enough to hinder the ſailors from plundering and burning the villages, which was contrary to the orders and intention of the General; in ſhort, they fired every village they came at, and made a general deſolation through the whole country.

Wedneſday, October 1, the troops being embark'd, we ſailed from Quimperley, as we imagined towards England; we had a ſtrong gale at ſouth weſt, which held us all that night, moſt of the ſhips crowded to get clear of the land; next morning we could but juſt diſcern the fleet from our top maſt head, but the Admiral had ordered a man of war to cruize for us, which brought us into another bay in France, called Quiberon. When we anchored there, we found that five of the ſhips, with troops aboard, were miſſing; notwithſtanding which the troops landed October the 4th, on the Peninſula called Quiberon, and without any oppoſition; there were not above four French people to be found, all got off with the moſt valuable of their effects. On this peninſula were a great many villages, where the troops quartered. After raiſing a battery on the neck of land, to defend the paſs, deſtroying the cattle, burning the villages, ruining 18 pieces of cannon, and burning a parcel of French ſloops and ſmall craft, we retreated unmoleſted; tho' oppoſite to us the French were 15000 ſtrong, and we had not above 2000 effective men on ſhore. And as we got into Quiberon, the Exeter man of War drove a large French man of war

of

of 64 guns ashare; one of the finest French ships in D'Anville's squadron. By a journal that was taken aboard we find, that the French squadron was separated in a gale of wind, and that this man of war was employed to bring home the sick. The engagement was very hot: the French ship lost so many of her hands, that they had not time to bury them, but left them upon deck. There was a gale of wind sprung up, which obliged the Exeter to leave the ship after she was ashore; the Admiral sent two or three small craft to take care of her: some men belonging to the Post-boy tender, as we hear, being curious to know what was within her, as it is imagined, found a treasure, and afterwards set fire to her, and she was burnt to the water's edge. There were got out of her 18 pieces of brass cannon, and a great number of sick and wounded sailors found ashore.

The Admiral, while we lay at Quiberon, made himself master of two islands, the one called Heat, the other Hedic. Upon these two islands were two strong forts, which we have blown up, destroyed their cannon, took several prisoners, and destroyed a number of their cattle, and shot many horses. The sailors having the chief hand in this, occasioned much diversion; for after they had made themselves masters of the forts, every Jack took his horse, and discharged his piece among the cattel, that it was a second engagement, and full as dangerous in being near their firing, as that of the enemy: Balls flew about promiscuously over the whole island.

These, Sir, being all the particulars that I can recollect, the imperfection of so tedious a scrawl, as it is my first campaign, I hope you will excuse. *I am, &c.*

LONDON.

Nov. 1. We hear that some of the Officers, who were in the late Expedition in Britany, will be tried for Misbehaviour on the first Attack of Port l'Orient.

Yesterday the Baggage, Officers, and most of the Foot Guards, who embarked on the late Expedition, came to Town from Kent; 300 more were left at Gravesend, who are expected in Town this Day.

It is credibly reported now, that the Duke of Marlborough will go Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The True Briton, a Ship belonging to Bristol, who was in the West-India Fleet, having refused to strike to a French Man of War, she fired a Broadside into her, and sunk her directly.

We hear that several Removes will be made in the Ministry, before the sitting of the Parliament.

ANNAPOLIS.

On Monday, last Week, arrived in *Patuxent* Capt. *Isaac Johns*, from *London*, which place he left the 13th of *December* last. We have not yet heard of any News he has brought, except that he left *Portsmouth* 24 Hours after a Fleet bound to *America*, under Convoy of a Man of War; among whom were the Captains *Germain* and *Cole* for *Patuxent*, and *Grindal* and *Creagh* for *Patapsco*. He also brings Advice, that his Excellency *Samuel Ogle*, Esq; with his Lady and Family, is on board the said Man of War, bound hither, with a Commission to resume the Government of this Province; his Excellency the present Governor designing for *England* this Spring.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*,

Sloop Dolphin, Richard Courtney, from Boston.

Cleared for Departure,

Schooner Two Brothers, Joseph Haman, for Boston;
Sloop Hannah, John Smith, for ditto;
Schooner Hollister, John Fisher, for ditto;
Sloop Virgin, Michael Cozzens, for Rhode-Island.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

AT Mr. *Swan's* Warehouse, on the Town-Dock in *Annapolis*, on Friday the 13th of *March*, a great Variety of all Sorts of choice and valuable Houshold Goods; and sundry other Things too tedious to mention. The Sale will begin precisely at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon.

Nottingham, March 2, 1747.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to come immediately, and settle their Accounts, and pay off their Ballances; or they may expect Trouble from

CHARLES STUART.

WHEREAS the Subscribers, of *Prince George's* County in the Province of *Maryland*, did, about the 23d Day of *December*, 1743, execute a Bond, in the Penalty of 1000*l.* Sterling, conditioned for the Payment of 500*l.* like Money, to Messieurs *Sutcliffe* and *Bowen*, and deliver'd the same to the aforesaid *Bowen*, then in this Province; but which we are informed now remains in the Possession of *Robert Sutcliffe*, now also in this Province; who, notwithstanding his certain Knowledge that the same is fully satisfied and discharged, and ought to be surrendered up to us, or cancelled (as by a Receipt dated the 8th Day of *September*, 1744, in our Custody, may appear), refuses to do either, and may, we are apprehensive, assign the same away to some other Person.

This Notice is therefore given, to prevent any Person's being imposed on by an Assignment of the said Bond; for that we shall not pay the same.

THOMAS CLARKE,
February 26, OSBORN SPRIGG,
1746-7. JOSEPH BELT, *Junior.*

Annapolis, March 2, 1746.

WHEREAS, on Wednesday-Night last, some evil-minded Persons, made an Attempt to break into the Paper-Currency Office in this City, in order to rob the same. This is therefore to give Notice, that whoever will discover the Offender or Offenders, so as he or they may be brought to Justice, shall have a Reward of Thirty Pounds, paid by the Commissioners of the said Office. Or if any Person concerned in the said Fact, will discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so as he or they shall be apprehended, such Person will not only be intitled to the said Reward of Thirty Pounds, but also to his Lordship's *Pardon*.

LENT, or Lost, an Octavo Volume, well bound, being *Essays by the* Dublin *Society, towards the better Culture and Manufacture of Flax, &c.* If Lent, the Borrower is desired to return it to the Owner. Or, the Person finding it, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

D. DULANY.

Annapolis, March 3, 1746-7.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *John Reynolds*, late of *Annapolis*, deceased, are desired to come forthwith and pay off their respective Ballances to the Subscriber; otherwise they may expect to be sued for the same.

Likewise all Persons who have been indebted to the Subscriber for more than Twelve Months past, are hereby desired to come and settle their Accounts; which will prevent further Trouble to themselves, and *Their humble Servant*,

JOHN INCH.

To be SOLD very reasonably, in Annapolis,

A Sorrel Horse, with a good Saddle; as also a very good Cow: Whoever is inclin'd to purchase the same, may apply to the Printer hereof, and know further.

February 23, 1747.

WHEREAS, a certain *John Flack*, on the 17th Instant borrowed of the Subscriber, Overseer to *William Cumming*, Esq; at the *Mill Plantation* near *Annapolis*, a small Bay trotting Horse, a Bridle and an old Saddle, without a Pad in it, on Pretence of going to the late Dwelling-Plantation of Mr. *Mordecai Hammond*, deceased; but has never since been heard of. The Horse has a Star in his Forehead, a black Mane, with a Switch Tail, and is branded on one Buttock, or Shoulder, (but which is not certain) thus O; he has also the same Brand under his Mane. The said *Flack* is a short well set Man, with black Hair; and had on a Felt Hat, loop'd up with white Thread; two Cotton Jackets, one dyed with Sumack Berries, the other of a yellowish Colour; a Pair of Leather Breeches, light-colour'd Worsted Stockings, and *French* Full Shoes.

Whoever will secure the said *Flack*, so as he may be brought to Justice, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward; and whoever will bring the said Horse, Saddle, and Bridle to the Subscriber, shall have the same Reward, paid by RICHARD MOUNT.

N. B. The said *Flack* frequently changes his Name, as he lately did by subscribing his Name *John Swan*, to an Instrument in Writing between him and Mr. *William Greaves*. It is also imagined that he has got a Pass.

JUST

JUST PUBLISHED,

TWO SERMONS, Together with a Preface, shewing the Author's Reasons for publishing them.

One of them Preach'd *April* the 25th 1745, in St. Anne's Church. PROV. xvii. 22. *A merry Heart doeth Good like a Medicine.* The other, at St. *James's* Church, on the Day set apart by his Excellency the Governor and his Council, to give GOD Thanks for the Conquest of the Rebels by his Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND. PSALM cxii. 6, 7, 8. *But for the Love of Jerusalem I shall pray, that Love there may be within thy Walls, and Prosperity within thy Palaces.*

By the Rev. Mr. THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of St. Thomas's, in Baltimore County.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof. Price 4/6.

Where may be had,

THE Rev. Mr. GORDON's Thanksgiving Sermon on the Defeat of the Rebels. And,

The Reverend Mr. *HUGH JONES*'s Protest against Popery, &c. &c.

To be LET,

BY the Subscriber, for any Term not exceeding 21 Years, all his late Mansion House, on the North-West Fork of *Nanticoke* River; also sundry Out-houses, a Store house, Counting-house, Pork house, Salt house, Granary-houses, Milk-house, Kitchen, a Prize house with 16 Prizes, all commodious, and conveniently situated for the Purchase of any Commodities suitable for the *London*, *West-India*, or Northern Trade. Also sundry other Lands and Tenements, adjoining or contiguous to bold navigable Water; all at reasonable Rents.

Any Person or Persons, capable of undertaking the Building of a Ship, at the Subscriber's Landing on *Nanticoke*, Burthen about 400 Tons, may meet with suitable Encouragement from him, or Capt. *Walter Montgomery*, who is appointed Superintendant of the Affair. The Blanks, Timber, Iron, Provisions, &c. to be furnished by FRANCIS LEE.

January 30, 1746-7.

CARRIED away from this City, by the Ice, some short Time since, a Twelve-Bogshead Flat, veil'd, she had a small Anchor and Cable, a middle Thwart nail'd with Spike-Nails, swims low Before, and has a full built Stern.

Whoever returns her to her Owner shall have Twenty Shillings Reward. WM. THORNTON.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Friday the 24th of April *next, in the City of* Annapolis,

A CHOICE parcel of Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, (which lately belonged to Mr. *Bordley Hammond*, deceased,) among whom are Nine very good Sawyers. WILLIAM COCKEY,

JOSHUA OWINGS.

MRS. *Elizabeth Beale*, having Three young Country born Negro Women, and a Child about six Months old, which she would dispose of for Sterling or Current Money: Any Person inclining to purchase all or any of them, may treat with the Subscriber, as to the Price.

RACHEL DENTON.

THE Commissioners of the Paper-Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, *Clerk of the Paper Cur. Office.*

ALMANACKS for the Year of our Lord 1747. To be Sold by the Printer hereof.

WHEREAS *Robert Sutcliffe*, upon his arrival in *Maryland*, published in the Gazette, an Advertisement, desiring those Persons who were indebted to him to come and pay off their respective Balances, by which means he hop'd to be soon able to pay off what might be due from him to others, he having more than four times as much due to him in this Province, as he owes; but instead of any Persons coming to him to pay him any Money, it has been industriously insinuated (as he has reason to believe, by some Persons who are largely indebted to him, and others that have wrongfully prosecuted Suits against him before his arrival, and have since been apprehensive that their unjust Practices may be discovered) that the said *Robert Sutcliffe* intended to receive what he could that was due to him, and carry it out of the Province to defraud of his Creditors: By this, and other Artifices, he supposes they intended to make his Creditors more uneasy, and pressing upon him, and thereby so much embarrass him, that he could not proceed in the Settlement of his Affairs, and that the justice of the Suits brought against him might not be expos'd. Therefore to remove as far as it is possible for him to do in the present circumstances, all manner of Suspicion that may have been rais'd by any such indirect Means, in the minds of his just Creditors, and to prevent their being impos'd on to Discount their Demands at an under value, He hereby Declares and Publishes, that his Intentions in coming into this Province, was, Honestly and Fairly to settle all his Affairs here (in which he will likely to suffer, not only by the misfortunes incident to Trade, but by particular abuses he has received) and pay every Farthing justly due from him: And he further also declares, that all probable Deductions being made for Insolvents, &c. he has doubly more than sufficient to do it: And that after a considerable time of stay here, without being able to effect his Intentions, and being obliged to prosecute other Affairs, he has put all his Business here, into the Hands of *Philip Thomas*, Esq; and Son, who will, to such of the Creditors as chuse to take their Pay in that manner, give them Assignments of such of his Debts as may Ballance their just Claims against him, as soon as they have Settled and adjusted the Accounts of those that are indebted to the said *Robert Sutcliffe*, which Time shall be known, by a Publication in the *Maryland Gazette*, and in the mean Time, if the Creditors will give themselves the trouble to call on the said Messieurs *Thomas*, they shall be further satisfied as to these Affairs.

And whereas several Actions have been brought against the said *Robert Sutcliffe*, and *Wells Brown*, in several of the Courts of this Province, some of them by Persons who are really indebted, others by Persons to whom nothing was due, and the rest (a few excepted) for a great deal more than was due, and great Sums of the proper Money of the said *Robert Sutcliffe* (the said *Wells Brown* having never been worth a Groat since the said *Robert Sutcliffe*'s knowlege of him) have been Attach'd and Condemn'd; which proceedings are not only manifestly *unjust*, but also (as the said *Robert Sutcliffe* is advised) *irregular* and *erroneous*: These are therefore to acquaint the Persons concerned, that if they will come to a fair Account, and pay back what they have received more than their Due, without further Trouble or Expence, they will save themselves the Charge of endeavouring to Support *unjust and erroneous Judgments*, which they may depend the said *Robert Sutcliffe* will not submit to, be the Cost what it will of being reliev'd from them.

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

THE above-named *Robert Sutcliffe* having put the management of his Affairs here, into my Hands, and Son; I do hereby Declare, that upon the Inspection of the Accounts of Mr. *Sutcliffe*, I have Reason to believe that what he Declares in the above Advertisement, as to the State of his Affairs is true; and that we will use our endeavours in the Settling the Accounts to do Justice to all his Creditors as far as in our Powers.

PHILIP THOMAS.

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